

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

NO. 63.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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### THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$1 for six months; \$2.50 for three months; payable in advance.

### NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

### AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster,
B. Bayley,	Yale,
B. Brailey,	Fort Alexander,
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen,
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope,
T. M. Loop,	Lillooet,
T. Cooper,	Port Douglas,
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City,
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco,
F. Alzari,	Clement's Lane, London,
G. Street,	London,

### The Neutrality is Violated in Nova Scotia.

PORTERTOWN, Nova Scotia, Dec. 7, 1861.—I wrote you on the 17th September last, informing you that the schooner Spitfire had cleared from this for a Southern port, laden with a cargo of ammunition, clothing and 'fodder' for the rebels. I have now to report that she has returned and made a successful voyage and her owners and all concerned have realized a handsome profit. She is now loading again for the Southern States; this time her cargo consists of 80 kgs rifle powder, 419 cases stout brogans, 27 do woolen cloth, 53 lbs codfish, 420 boxes herring, 120 barrels shad, 48 do Labrador herring, 40 do mackerel; also, sundry cases, the contents of which I cannot ascertain. A company loads her this voyage and her destination is kept a profound secret. Wm. Grant, the commander, is as cunning specimen of a Nova Scotian as ever you cast your eyes on—the owner, Rufus Smith, cannot be matched for snaughtiness in these parts.

I have reported the facts to the United States Consul, and he has promised to lay the same before our Government in time to have a cruiser on the alert to capture her, but I fear it will be too late, as she sails to-night. If she finds this venture in safety, the captain and all concerned can lay on their oars for the remainder of their lives—every man on board is thoroughly armed as a rifleman, and can make his mark at six hundred yards, without fail, in nine cases out of ten. She is armed, as I before stated, with two six pound cannons, and every man has a Mine rifle.

It is strange how strong a feeling the inhabitants of "Portertown" exhibit against the loyal Northern States. It has been advocated that an enlistment of sailors and marines be at once put in operation in favor of the rebels, and I truly believe that a new vessel of four hundred and ten tons, now rigging, called the "Mayflower," will probably be sent to the Southern States, when completed, with a full complement of thoroughly trained sailors to join the rebel cause. These men, accustomed to the cod fishery in the summer, desire no better sport for the winter months than cruising in milder ports south under good pay.

I can scarcely enter a house but my ears are greeted with "Dixie's Land," etc., sung loud and clear by all the household; also, a parody upon "Yankee Doodle," composed by a lawyer here, which runs thus:

"Yankee Doodle ran away,  
Dixie, he ran after,  
Russell, he stood looking on,  
And split his sides with laughter.  
Bull's Run, Bull's Run, Bull's Run and candy,  
Yankee doodle, doodle doo, Yankee doodle dandy.

"Russell tells a funny yarn,  
About retiring at Manassas,  
When hordes of Yankees ran away,  
Like streams of thin molasses.  
Bull's Run, Bull's Run, Bull's Run and candy,  
Yankee doodle, doodle doo, Yankee doodle dandy.

"To Russell, still at Washington,  
They won't give any passes,  
Because he told the honest truth,  
'Bout the licking at Manassas.  
Bull's Run," etc., etc.

I do sincerely believe that if the inhabitants of Nova Scotia had their own way, before six months there would not be a vestige of a Union in the United States—Cor. Phil. Ledger.

### Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

At a recent dinner given in honor of Mr. Bright, M. P., at Manchester, England, that gentleman took strong grounds against the war feeling which had been aroused throughout the Empire by the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners. He said he considered the act both impolite and bad, but it might turn out to be wholly unauthorized by the American Government, and in this case there was no doubt they would make ample reparation. No Government had evinced a greater desire to be guided by wise and moderate counsels in the construction of cases under the maritime law. It was said this was only one of a series of acts showing ill-will on the part of the North. There would be irritating accidents in the course of this struggle. Let us be calm. Recollect how we were dragged into the Russian war; we drifted into it. It cost £100,000,000. It cost the lives of 40,000 Englishmen. It injured our trade; it doubled the armies of Europe, and it did not accomplish a single thing that was promised. Statesmen now said, in exculpation, "What could we do in the frenzy of the public mind at that time?" Don't let them add to the frenzy, and don't let us be driven. Mr. Bright then read an extract from General

Scott's letter, which was loudly cheered, and concluded by reminding the meeting of the large number of English people who have emigrated during the last fifteen years to the States. Only misrepresentation the most gross, or calumny the most wicked, could involve in war a people with such close ties. In a few years the 20,000,000 free men in the North will be 30,000,000, or even 50,000,000. He prayed it might not be said among them that in their darkest hour the English people, from whom they sprung, had looked with icy coldness on the trials and sufferings of their terrible struggle.

In agriculture and commerce no country in the world, except our own, could compare with the United States, and they were able to boast an amount of comfort, prosperity, and abounding plenty, such as no other country in any age has displayed. The present rebellion had been compared to the revolt of the American Colonies against the mother country, but he could not see the parallel. The cause of the present rebellion lay in the fact that the South sought to escape from the votes of those who wish to limit the area of slave territory.

What course, asked Mr. Bright, should England pursue? We should be neutral. We were neutral in Italy, but were not neutral in sympathy; and, although no English ships or soldiers appeared on the shores of that country, the sympathy of England was spoken of in Europe, and did much to aid the establishment of the free Italian kingdom. Mr. Bright then argued that we had not given a similar cordial sympathy to the people of the Northern States of America, although one or two statesmen, as, for instance, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Stanley, had spoken with liberality, fairness, and friendliness of the United States. Earl Russell, however, at Newcastle, had misrepresented the question when he said the North were contending for empire and the South for independence; and the leading journal, since Lincoln took office, had not published one fair, honorable, and friendly article on American affairs. It was asked, "Why should there be war? why this fratricidal strife? Why should the North and South not separate peacefully?" Mr. Bright throughout thought there were insurmountable geographical obstacles to a separation as well as strong political objections. If the Northern States had done what some newspaper writers advised, and had allowed the South to withdraw from the Union without making any effort to retain them, we should have been told that Democracy was a failure, that the Northern Government was guilty of cowardice and worthy only of unmeasured contempt. These candid friends tell us American freedom is gone, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended, and other laws and liberties have been endangered. But had not we suspended the Habeas Corpus Act during the Irish Rebellion of 1848, and if an insurgent army ever encamped within sight of London, what regard would Government have for the personal liberty of the subject in any measures they took for securing the safety of the State?

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Bright was loudly cheered.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sealed Heads, Sore Breasts, Inflamed Nipples.—There is no medical preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly depended on in the treatment of the above ailment. Holloway's invaluable Ointment, and scarcely a day passes in which authentic testimonials to its extraordinary efficacy are not received from all parts of the globe. Nothing can be simpler or more safe than the manner in which they are applied, or its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed on the part affected enters the pores just as salt enters meat, and not only gets rid of the local evil, but penetrates to the source of it, and drives it from the system.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or mucus and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure.

COLLECTED FROM CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches?" To what an amount of "sneezes" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them and they did us good.—N. Y. Waverly.

SCOTCH WHISKY—Russell's Scotch Whisky, About retiring at Manassas, When hordes of Yankees ran away, Like streams of thin molasses.

BULL'S RUN, BULL'S RUN, BULL'S RUN and candy, Yankee doodle, doodle doo, Yankee doodle dandy.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ROYAL MAIL

### Steam Packet Company's Agency, For British Columbia & Vancouver Island.

OFFICE, MACDONALD & CO., BANKERS,  
Yates Street.

**THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS**

**AND PASSENGERS** is respectfully solicited to the superior facilities the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Line affords for the speedy conveyance of Treasure, Goods and Passengers to and from England to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in connection with the **PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S VESSELS and the PANAMA RAILROAD**.

The superiority of the accommodations, together with the comfortable and well-arranged entertainment on board the Royal Mail Steamers, together with the time saved by the passage between England and Aspinwall direct being so much shorter than by any other route, and the moderate rate of passage money, render this Company's steamers the **CHEAPEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS OF TRANSIT** for passengers or for the forwarding of Goods and Treasure from Aspinwall to Europe.

Under an arrangement with the **PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**, Specie and Bullion can be conveyed to London and Havre in France, covered by insurance, for delivery to the Agent of the **ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY** at Panama.

An arrangement also exists for the transmission by Express to and from Aspinwall, of measurement goods, jewellery and plate. Merchandise in the North Pacific will find in their passage to and from England a large number of steamers, and the most convenient and expeditious way to ship will be to go direct to Aspinwall.

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# THE BRITISH COLONIST

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Monday Morning, Feb. 24, 1862.

## Address of Condolence to the Queen

We sincerely hope that there will be a large gathering of our citizens—and particularly of the British element of our population—at the Court House, James' Bay, this afternoon, in order to give expression to their feelings of attachment to our beloved Queen, and sorrow at the loss which she and the nation have sustained in the death of the Prince Consort, by adopting an address of condolence to Her Majesty in her sad affliction. It is necessary that something more than a mere verbal expression of sorrow—though the expression be sincere and unanimous—should be made. A formal address of condolence from our inhabitants from this remote but important portion of the British Empire—a portion that requires still more of the fostering care and encouragement of the Home Government than it has yet received—would be a most appropriate token of our loyalty and attachment to the Crown. It would show that though situated almost at the opposite side of the world from Great Britain—though in our infancy, with a British population drawn from all portions of our wide-spread empire—we cherish all alike a sincere love for the mother country, an earnest desire for the perpetuity of England's prosperity and greatness, and a wish to draw more closely the connection between Great Britain and ourselves, but above all to show our ardent attachment to the monarchical principle, and more particularly to Her Majesty in her present affliction, under whose wise and benevolent rule, though but a few thousands in number, we are protected and feel secure against the combined attacks of all the world. Weak and dependant as we are alone, we feel strong and courageous as Englishmen. One of the most remote—almost the last born Colony—we are but a nursing with a vigorous constitution. Our hope for prosperity, for protection against the insults and contumely of foreign powers, are all centered in England. Without the shield of her name and the security afforded by her flag we would be at the mercy of any power stronger than ourselves. Our interests, our origin, our education, our convictions, our feelings, all individually and collectively make us sympathise with England. Whatever befalls the nation, we are participants. We share her glory; we feel the dangers that menace her path. It is explained, then, why we should send an address of condolence to the Queen. Yet not fully explained. Of all the monarchs who have swayed the sceptre of England, none—not one—ever lived in the hearts and affections of the British people like Queen Victoria. There are none but will say, "Long live the Queen." Whilst European monarchs lived in their capitals surrounded by armies as though they were besieged, Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and their children could walk among her people at the World's Fair in 1851, without guards, secure in the unswerving loyalty and attachment of her people. The world came to witness the art glories of England, and they saw a monarch moving among her people with the simplicity of a more primitive age—a model monarch—a model family—a model household. Popularity does not express clear enough the position which the Queen holds in the minds of her subjects. She possesses the affections of the nation. No wonder then at the national lament at her grief. No wonder that addresses of condolence from all the principal cities in the United Kingdom couched in unusually warm and affectionate language should be sent in. Nor no wonder that we in this distant colony should likewise take occasion to adopt an address of condolence to our beloved Queen.

## Honey-Bee Raising.

We do not remember in the list of prizes at the Agricultural Fair last fall to have seen any prize offered for the best hive of bees raised in the colony—or at least for the best sample of honey produced here. Probably it may have been entirely owing to the general belief that there were no honey bees in the colony. We are happy however to state that there are six hives. The owner is Mr. J. D. B. Ogilvie, who resides about two miles up the Arm. In June 1860, two hives were brought over from Oregon. Since then they have increased to six, and as soon as the spring opens they will be increased by the addition of twelve more. The honey produced by them is excellent. Most persons like good honey. But what will astonish them most is the ease with which it is produced, and the large quantity produced by each hive. The bees are little or no trouble and they work for nothing and find themselves. When we reflect that each hive yields fifty pounds of pure honey, and that each pound is worth a dollar, it must be admitted the busy bee that "improves each shining hour" is a profitable auxiliary to the farmer.

A hive is as good as a cow, but troubles the farmer less. It is equally profitable or more so, but with this difference, that they collect honey enough in the summer to live on during the winter, whilst they produce a quantity for sale. They are really a self

supporting institution. Fifty pounds of honey in a family is better than fifty pounds of sugar; or it may be exchanged for four times that weight of refined sugar. We wish our farmers to remember this, and now that spring is near when the honey-bearing flowers will make their appearance, it is very desirable that those who want honey should get themselves a hive. One hive in a year will produce two. Thus at the end of a year the farmer will have three hives besides fifty pounds of honey. Where instructions are wanting in bee raising, all that is required is a copy of Quinby, a practical New York bee-raiser—Quinby's Book supplies every information desired, and can be had for two dollars—rather cheap instruction. We recommend every one who has facilities for bee-raising to engage in it. It is a branch of agricultural industry that deserves every encouragement. There are plenty of hives in Oregon and California, and it would not be a bad speculation to bring up a lot from the Golden State, where they are very cheap. They would meet a ready sale.

## Our Iron-Clad Frigates.

Every improvement which it is now seen that the Warrior requires the new ships will possess, while, on the other hand, they will be free from all her defects, especially that most important one of construction, which leaves the stem and stern vulnerable to shot. The new ships will be coated with armor from end to end. At every point they will offer to the fire of an enemy plates of wrought iron not less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, backed up with ten inches of teak, with half an inch of iron (the skin of the ship) inside all. After the complete success of the trials at the Warrior target, the propriety of adding to the weight of the armor-plates by increasing their thickness an inch, is strongly disputed by some of the highest authorities. For every purpose of warfare the Warrior is practically invulnerable, and it is contended that by still further adding to the weight of the plates no additional protection is gained, and a great deal may be lost in the efficiency of the vessels by rendering them dangerously unwieldy in rough weather.

The length of the Warrior is 380 feet, breadth 55, and her tonnage 6,170. The new ships are 400 feet long,  $59\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and with a tonnage of 6,815. The new ships are not only to be steam frigates, but steam rams also, for their bows project beneath the water, far in advance of the apparent bows above. The bows, in fact, are formed like the outline of a swan's breast, according to the plan first suggested in the Warrior by Captain Ford. The bowsprits of all are to be of iron fitted with a powerful hinge where they spring from the deck, so that before going into action they can be turned backwards and inwards, that there may be nothing to deaden the force with which the ships will strike when the occasion offers to use them as steam rams against the enemy. The armament for each vessel is to be 36 100-pounder Armstrong's on the main deck, and on the spar deck 21 guns of the same enormous calibre. The two forward guns through the semicircular shield we have already described are to be 100-pounders, with a pivot gun of the same size in the stern. They will thus be enfiladed at a single broadside to throw a ton and a half of shot and shell at a distance of nearly five miles. —Times.

WHY SACRAMENTO WAS FLOODED.—The Nevada Transcript thus concisely states the true cause of the destruction of Sacramento by flood: Sacramento was flooded not on account of the culpability of the Railroad Company in raising an earth embankment on R street, but because of the sin of her own people in building a city on a site known to be subject to such terrible overflows. High ground was close at hand at Sutterville, but in spite of the protestations of men acquainted with the country, the early settlers went on and built their houses on the sand, and the floods came, and the winds beat upon the houses, and have demonstrated the folly of their labor.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

#### A SUBSCRIPTION BALL FOR THE BENEFIT

#### MR. G. SANDRIE.

Will be given at the

#### LYCEUM.

—ON—

Friday Evening, March 4th, 1862.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies) \$5, To be obtained of

G. SANDRIE,  
Government street.

fe24 td

#### For Burrard's Inlet.

#### ST'MR. OTTER WILL LEAVE THE HUDSON BAY

Company's Wharf on

Thursday Next, 27th inst.,

For Burrard's Inlet, carrying Passengers and Freight

fe24 td

#### For Bentinck Arm.

#### SLOOP RAMBLER, FRANK SANDERS, Commander.

WILL SAIL ON THURSDAY NEXT,

27th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

J. NAGLE & CO.,  
Shipping Agents,

Wharf street.

fe24 td

#### Trade Licenses Act, 1860.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT

summary proceedings will be forthwith taken

against all parties failing to make immediate payment to the Treasurer of the sum amounting which they are assessed for the half year commencing 1st July, 1860.

WM. BROOKE NAYLOR,  
Sheriff of Vancouver Island.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 25th Feb'y, 1862.

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Sheriff of Vancouver Island.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 25th Feb'y, 1862.

fe24 td

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# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, Feb. 24, 1862.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**—American citizens and British subjects vied with each other on Saturday in showing marks of respect to the memory of George Washington, the Father of American Independence. From nearly every flag-staff, English or American colors were flung to the breeze, and in some instances the national insignia of both branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family floated side by side. The French ensign was also displayed from one or two buildings, and H. M. ship *Hecaté* was gaily decorated in holiday costume with flags in honor of the day which one hundred and thirty years ago gave to America a pure patriot, a brave soldier, and a sagacious statesman—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen." In every quarter of the globe the 22d was observed with greater or less enthusiasm in honor of one who, while living, merited and received the admiration of the civilized world, and whose memory when dead receives those tokens of respect only due to the virtuous, the brave, and the true. There was no anniversary dinner given by the American residents, nor were any salutes fired (as has been customary heretofore); but nearly every store was closed by noon, and but few of the wholesalers opened their doors during the day. Union men and Secessionists, wherever located, revere the memory of the Father of their country, and, we hope, in the midst of their rejoicings on Saturday, neglected not to offer up a prayer for the speedy return to their distracted country of the white-winged Angel of Peace.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "IDA."**—The schooner *Ida*, Capt. J. W. Brown, consigned to F. J. De St. Ours & Co., arrived here yesterday morning in 15 days from San Francisco, with six passengers and over 300 tons of freight. The *Ida* encountered strong N. N. E. winds nearly the whole passage. She is a new Philadelphia-built vessel and is intended to run between San Francisco and this port, carrying return cargoes of lumber from the Sound. A copy of the manifest will be found under the appropriate heading.

**STABBED IN THE EYE.**—Yesterday afternoon, on the old bridge, two tipsy Northern Indians collided, and the consequence was a fight, during the progress of which one stabbed his antagonist in the left eye with a huge knife, whereupon another Indian knocked the stabbler senseless by a blow on the head from a club, and the latter was carried to the camp by a number of his friends. The injured man was taken to Langley Bros. drug store, where his wound was dressed.

**"JUMPING" A COPPER CLAIM.**—The Barclay Sound copper vein has been jumped by speculators, much to the annoyance of the original prospectors. The land on either side of the island on which the vein is located is pre-empted by the speculators, thus cutting short any operations which the company of citizens who paid to have the claim prospected may have contemplated undertaking. An appeal to the Governor to quash the record of pre-emption will or has been made by the discoverers.

**SUBSCRIPTION BALL.**—The complimentary benefit tendered Mr. G. Sandie by a number of citizens will take place at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, the 4th proximo. Mr. Sandie has always been among the foremost to offer his services at every entertainment given here for charitable purposes, and now that he himself comes before the public in the character of a beneficiary, we believe that his claims will be duly remembered.

**FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S.**—The schooner *Alpha* has been chartered by the Queen Charlotte's Copper Mining Company to convey men and stores to their claim, which is situated on a small island at the southern end of Queen Charlotte's. Twelve experienced miners go up as workmen, and are well supplied with provisions and tools. A part of the cargo of the *Alpha* is 3700 feet of lumber, to be used in constructing cabins for the workmen.

**THREATENED OBSCURATION.**—Our city came very near suffering another partial eclipse through a scarcity of camphene, and but for the opportune arrival of the *Ida* yesterday with sixty cases, it is more than probable that the stock of that very useful and necessary fluid would have given entirely out. The retail price on Saturday was \$3 per gallon.

**CUTTING HALYARDS.**—Some scamps—in want, we trust, of ropes with which to hang themselves—went about town on Friday night and cut the halyards attached to several of the flag-staffs in town. The object was doubtless to prevent a display of bunting on Saturday in honor of Washington's Birthday.

**PASSED UP.**—The ship *W. H. Gauley* and bark *Jenny Ford*, bound to the Sound from San Francisco, passed up the Straits on Saturday afternoon.

**The concert for the benefit of the Royal Hospital will come off this evening under the patronage of Capt. Spencer and officers of the Topaze.**

**The Enterprise will return to the Sound this morning.**

**MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.**—A public meeting of citizens, to adopt an address of condolence to Her Majesty in the great affliction sustained by the death of the Prince Consort, will be held to-day, at 3 p. m., in the Supreme Court room, James' Bay. The object of the gathering commands itself to citizens of every class and nationality residing in this colony, and no doubt appropriate action to assure Her Majesty of the heartfelt sympathy felt by her loving subjects in this remote quarter of the British Empire, will be taken.

**ROWS.**—There were two little rows in town last night. One Patrick Finnegan got into a fight with two Indians about a clootch-man and beat both badly, for which he was locked up by Sergt. Blake; and a Mr. Chas. Stanes whopped a squaw on the old bridge so severely that she was fain to call for help, whereupon officer Shapard flew to her rescue and conducted Mr. S. to the Barracks.

**CREDIT SALE.**—Mr. McCrea will hold a regular credit sale this morning, at 11 o'clock, of boots, shoes and English clothing. The goods comprise some of the best ever offered at auction here.

**DUE.**—The mail steamer *Brother Jonathan*, according to contract, left San Francisco for this port via Portland, and is due to-day.

**FOR CHINA.**—The *Truth* will sail from Sooke on Wednesday for China. Kwong, Lec & Co. have chartered her for a return trip to this port with Chinese goods.

**AS.**—The American clipper ship *Vitula* has arrived at Barclay Sound for a cargo of lumber.

**AS.**—The schooner *Tolo* sailed for the Sound early yesterday morning.

**AS.**—The bark *True Briton* remains at Barclay Sound.

**ONE DRUNK.**—Was the only unfortunate taken to the cells on Saturday night.

**AS.**—The steamer *Emily Harris* will leave at two o'clock to-day for Burrard's Inlet.

[From the California Farmer.]

### Vancouver Products.

The Agricultural Society of Vancouver lately held its first Industrial Exhibition, which was very creditable. From the Secretary of the Society, J. T. Pidwell, Esq., we have received a very handsome box of Fruits—Pears and Apples, together with a fine collection of samples, such as was on exhibition, highly honorable to the Society for their merit, and for the handsome style in which they were got up. We received also a package of Seeds for the Secretary of the State Society, and for the Santa Clara Society, which we forwarded, and also one for ourselves, which can be seen at our office. The Apples and Pears were fine samples, and we are satisfied that the Exhibition has been a complete success. We copy the following from the Secretary's letter:

"I had intended sending you a report of our late Exhibition."

"I now merely say that it was a success the most sanguine among us did not contemplate, and is another evidence of what a little persevering effort may accomplish."

"We do not pretend, however, to say that anything that we can present will at all compare in size with what your favored climate can produce, but we are presumptuous enough to think that what we lack in size is more than compensated in flavor, and after a little painstaking culture we may improve in size."

"I send you a few samples of our Apples and Pears, and a few Cereals, just to show that we are making a beginning, and you know 'all things had a beginning,' even the great and ramified Agricultural existence of California. The results of efforts and advocacy I well remember of yourself and a few others, who dared to speak and say that California could and ought to produce her own bread. Oh! '49, '50, and '51! What think you now? Were they madmen, who had foresight to see and courage enough to declare that California would never be a country worth living in till she can produce the bread she eats? Gold did not make California what she is, and well you know it. It must afford you much pleasure to reflect on the progress of the past. And it should tempt you to lay down your 'arms—pen,' I mean, and cease from your toll of body and mind. But I suppose, like another old hero, the many battles won strengthens his ardor for further conquests."

"Well, go on; and may your last days be your best and most successful ones."

"Accept my thanks for past favors, and allow me to remain, Yours, respectfully,

"J. T. PIDWELL."

For the kind words to us personally, we feel them just now, when the years of labor press on us, and we would fain lay down and rest. But work! work! is the watchword, though years of past toil have not given us the rest hoped for.

We well remember the years '49, '50 and '51, when early efforts in this cause were ridiculed. Now, they are the theme of triumph.

We wish complete success to the Society, and to the able efforts of our friend, their efficient Secretary.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "FEMALE BLONDIN."**—On Monday night this daring woman made her appearance at a performance in St. George's Hall, Plymouth, and when she had got half way across the rope—which was stretched from the organ loft to the platform, being at one end about thirty feet high, and at the other ten or fifteen—she suddenly stopped and loudly called to have the rope tightened, as it was vibrating strongly. This was done, and she managed to get to the end. The rope having been further tightened, she walked back, and all present thought the exhibition to be finished. However, the "Female Blondin" again stepped on to the platform and bandaged her eyes, after which she put a sack over her head, her arms being at liberty for the purpose of using the pole. Again she started, everybody beholding her with terrified looks, in consequence of the slack state of the rope. When just beyond the chandelier nearest the organ-loft, one of the side ropes suddenly broke, and the rope on which she was standing actually fell about three feet. A subduced groan instantly went through the room, as all expected to see her tumble headlong down. But, strange to say, she did not fall, but managed to save herself with the balancing pole. Several assistants instantly rushed to the gallery, where they rescued the female rope-walker from the perilous position in which she was placed. The performance then terminated. Upon examination the rope which broke proved to be totally unfit for the purpose.—*Devonshire (Examiner) paper*

**ETIQUETTE.**—The word *etiquette* is French, and means in that language a ticket or card. It appears that in former times it was the

custom in France, on occasions of ceremony or festivity, to distribute among the guests tickets, or small slips of paper, conveying an outline of the proceedings and directions for the conduct of the company. Thus, if a thing was properly done, it was said to be done according to the ticket, or the *etiquette*. In course of time the word acquired its present general meaning, and was adopted into the English language.

**PRINTERS.**—A statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are gentlemen. When swords formed a part of genteel attire, they were worn by many who, neither by birth, education nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentlemen. To place the matter out of dispute, an act of Parliament was passed, in which were set forth the various classes authorized to wear swords or rapiers as part of their costume, and in this statute printers are expressly named as entitled to what, at that period, was considered a privilege.

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